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THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Arise ye and let us go up to Zion, unto the Lord our God"—JEREMIAH

No 11 Vol XXIX

Saturday, March 16, 1867

Price One Penny.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF DESERET

Executive Office, G S L City, }
State of Deseret, Jan 21, 1867 }

To the Senate and House of Representatives convened in General Assembly

GENTLEMEN,—It is with feelings of profound gratitude unto Almighty God for all the kindnesses that we have received from his hand, that I again salute your honorable body. Another year has passed, and through the mercy and infinite wisdom of our great Creator, we yet live and enjoy the privileges and immunities vouchsafed the people of this Government by a liberal Constitution.

A plenteous harvest has crowned the labors of the husbandman during the past year, fruits, cereals, and vegetables, have been produced in great abundance. Several thousands have been added to our population by immigration, yet, through the munificent blessings which have been bestowed upon us by a kind Providence, the wants of the people have been supplied, as well as those of the strangers who have visited our State. Thousands who have partaken of our hospitality, have cause to bless the people

by whose indefatigable exertions and indomitable perseverance, an oasis has been created in the midst of these sterile and thirsty deserts.

During the past year large sums have been expended by the people in opening roads, building bridges, erecting public buildings, improving farms, constructing canals, and in the varied works of improvement which have been necessary throughout the State. Many improvements have been made by the authorities of this city, one of which especially deserves mention—the construction of a paved canal for safely conducting the waters of City Creek down North Temple Street. This admirable work will undoubtedly be of great worth to the people of that vicinity, and will greatly enhance the value of neighboring property.

The completion of the Deseret Telegraph Line is a cause of much gratulation throughout the State. By its aid the city of Logan, Cache county, in the north, and the city of St. George, Washington county, in the south, with all the intermediate settlements, are brought into instant communication. The distance between these two

points is about four hundred and fifty miles. Besides the main line, there is a branch line running from Nephi, Juab county, through the settlements of San Pete county to Manti—a distance of about sixty miles. Wherever this discovery is known and used, it is prized, but by none should it be more highly valued than by the people of our State, for to none does it come laden with more advantages. Though only completed a few days, already are the benefits which result from this great enterprise making themselves apparent. It is difficult to conceive at the present, of the wonderful changes that will be wrought out by the potent agency of this marvellous invention in our State. Having an extensive frontier, and being surrounded on all sides by the restless and predatory tribes of Indians, whose plundering habits are not easily conquered, the State Telegraph Line will be found peculiarly useful in connecting our widely spread cities and villages, and in transmitting intelligence to exposed settlements, that will enable the people to guard against sudden surprise or attack. By another season it is hoped that telegraphic connection will be formed with the settlements of Bear Lake Valley, whose people, shut in, as they are, by snow-clad mountains during the winter season, feel the want severely of some quicker and safer mode of communication with the outer world, than the usual one of snow shoes. There are other settlements in our State, as well as Prescott, the capital of the neighboring Territory of Arizona, with which it will be desirable to connect by means of the telegraph wire, and the necessary steps to accomplish this, will doubtless ere long be taken.

The manufacturing of staple articles is a matter of such importance to us in our position, so isolated and so far removed as we are from the great centres of commerce, that I cannot forbear from alluding to this subject again. In every part of the State we can raise a good article of flax, and for sheep raising there is no better country in the world than this, and with proper encouragement, a superior quality of wool can be produced. The counties of Washington and Kane yield a fair

quality of cotton. The importance of machinery for the manufacture of these raw materials should engage the attention of our capitalists. Too much importance cannot be attached to these branches of home manufacture. The making of woollen goods specially deserves particular attention. A number of factories might be profitably employed in this branch, and the increased facilities which these would afford, would encourage the growth of wool. I would recommend that you take such measures as you, in your wisdom, may deem appropriate to encourage the importation of machinery.

A considerable amount of capital has been expended in the development of gold and silver mines in this Territory, but up to the present writing, I have not heard of a single company which has been successful enough to declare a dividend, while many of them have totally failed. The true wealth of Deseret is not to be found in her mines of precious metals, but in the development of her agricultural and industrial resources. Capital, judiciously expended in this direction, besides being a benefit to the country at large, is remunerative to those who make the investment.

For years after our entrance into these valleys, our settlements could only be reached from the east and west by long and tedious travelling. Months were spent in traversing the unsettled plains and deserts which stretched between the frontiers of the States and Territories lying eastward of us and our frontiers. Even now, with greatly improved means of travelling, the journey is not an easy one; but the rapid rate at which the Union Pacific railroad has been pushed forward from the east and from the west during the past season, gives us the assurance that at no distant day the journey from this city to the eastern or westward seaboard will be performed with ease, and occupy but comparatively little time. The completion of this gigantic work will increase intercourse, and, it is to be hoped, soften prejudices, and bind the country together.

During the past year our settlements in Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, and Kane counties, have suffered considerably from marauding Indians. These bands

have been principally composed of renegade Indians from the neighboring tribes, who have been drawn together by the hope of plunder. The loss of life and stock through their depredations has been considerable. The United States troops camped here both last year and the year previous, were called upon by the proper officers to render their aid in putting a stop to these depredations and attacks, but this they declined doing. Calls, therefore, had to be made upon the militia of other counties, to volunteer in the defence of those settlements. In every instance these requirements met with a prompt response. In the busiest season of the year our citizens left their counting rooms, stores, work shops, and fields, and marched to the relief of their fellow citizens. With rare patriotism all the operations of a campaign with its attendant expenses, which were very heavy, were entered upon and endured in the most cheerful manner. The energy and vigilance of the militia in guarding the exposed points, had their effect upon the wily foe. They saw that they could not make attacks with any safety or prospect of success, and they withdrew. Some few depredations have recently been made, but they have been of an unimportant character, and in the most of instances have not been attended with success on the part of the red men. It is to be hoped that such measures have now been taken by the settlers in fortifying and in guarding their stock, that a recurrence of those scenes will be prevented. Should the State have to bear the expenses of these campaigns, I would respectfully recommend that they be as equally distributed as possible by taxation.

The question of admittance into the Union as a State, is one that has occupied a large share of the attention and thought of our citizens for some years. It is now upwards of nineteen years since we came to this region. For nearly three years after our arrival here, our only government was that of the provisional government of the State of Deseret. A Constitution was formed and adopted, and a petition was also drawn up praying for our admission into the Union as a State. These documents were forwarded to Wash-

ington by the hands of a deputation selected for that purpose, and in 1850 we obtained a Territorial government. Thus early did we manifest a desire to assume the cost of government, by paying our own officers and other expenses, instead of depending upon the general government to do so for us. Since that time, and especially during the past ten years, we have made repeated applications for admission into the Union as a State, but, up to the present time, no action has been taken upon our petitions. So far from granting to us this right—to which by every principle of justice we are fully entitled—there seems to be a disposition manifested by some few members of our Federal Legislature, to take from us the rights we already enjoy. I allude to a bill which was introduced to Congress at the last session, and which has again been revived during this present session. The passage of this bill would virtually disfranchise our citizens, and annul the principal features of our Organic Act. Indeed, there are a few who advocate the entire repeal of the Organic Act of the Territory, with the hope to deprive us of every form of civil government. But those who urge these plans appear to be ignorant of the fact, that before Congress had passed the Organic Act, and given us a Territorial government, the provisional government of the State of Deseret was in active operation, and an acknowledged form of government. Should such measures prevail, the alternative would therefore be left us of falling back upon our provisional government.

In order, gentlemen, that we may not lack in any duty devolving upon us, I would suggest that our State Constitution be so modified as to meet the expressed political views of the present Congress. A memorial also to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, should be drawn up, asking for our admission into the Union as a State, and, with the Constitution, be forwarded to the Hon. W. H. Hooper, our Delegate at Washington, to be by him presented at the earliest practicable date.

In view of our admission into the Union as a State, I would recommend

that you elect at your present session, two United States Senators, and such State officers as may be needed to maintain the State organization intact. That confusion and trouble may be saved, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah, and those enacted by the late Territorial Legislature, be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret. You may find it necessary to pass an Act changing the time of election of Re-

presentative to Congress, in accordance with the arrangement of Congress to commence its next session on the 4th day of March next, and in agreement also with the Act passed by the late Territorial Legislature for the election of Delegate.

I pray your Honorable Body to so legislate, as to have the Spirit of the Lord rest upon you in all your deliberations

BRIGHAM YOUNG

MISSIONARY LABOR

(From Hepworth Dixon's New America)

The spirit of the "Mormon" Church may best be read in the missionary labors of these Saints. It is their boast, that when they go out to convert the Gentiles, they carry with them no purse, no scrip; that they go forth, naked and alone, to do the Lord's work in the Lord's way; trusting in no arm of flesh, in no power of gold; taking no thought of what they shall eat and where they shall lie down; but putting their lives and fortunes wholly into the hands of God.

The way in which an Elder may be called to such missionary work has, in this age of dollars, an air of primitive romance. Young (say) is walking down Main Street; he sees a young fellow driving a team, galloping a horse, riding in a cart, a thought comes into his prophetic mind; and, calling that young Elder to his side, he tells him that the Lord has chosen him to go forth and preach, mentioning, perhaps, the period and the place; the time may be for one year, for three years, for ten years; the locality may be in Liverpool, in Damascus, in Delhi, in Pekin. Asking only a few hours' time to put his house in order, to take leave of his friends, to kiss his wives and children, that young Elder, chosen from the street, will start on his errand of grace.

I have talked with a dozen of such missionaries; young men who have been called from the ranch, from the saw-mill, from the peach-garden, at a

moment's notice, to depart without purse or scrip, to go forth, naked and alone, into the ends of the earth. Elder Stenhouse had been sent to labor in France and Switzerland, Elder Riter in Austria, Elder Naisbit in England, Elder Dewey in India and Ceylon. Their method was the same.

Without money and without food, the missionary starts on his journey; hiring himself as a driver, a guard, a carpenter, to some train of merchandise going either towards the river or towards the sea, as the case may be. If his sphere is Europe, the young Elder works as a laborer to New York, where he hires himself out either as a clerk, or as a mechanic, according to his gifts, until he can save his passage-money; if this course is inconvenient to him, either as to his person or his mission, he agrees with some skipper to serve before the mast, on which he will take his place humbly with the poor sailors, to whom, as the ship heaves onward, he finds many opportunities for preaching the glad tidings of a "Mormon's" rest in the Valley of the Mountains. He is not a man of books. "We have no colleges here," said Young, "to train our young men to be fools; we just take a fellow from the hills, who has been felling wood, killing bears and catching wild colts; we send him out on a mission, and he comes back to us a man." Arrived in Europe, without a penny, without a home, the missionary finds, if he can,

a lodging in the house of some local Saint. If he cannot find such lodging, he sleeps on a bench, on a stone step, under a tree, among the litter of a dock. "I landed in Southampton," said Elder Stenhouse, when relating his many victories of the spirit, without a farthing in my purse, and I sold the boots from my feet to buy a plank from which I could preach." Elder Dewey told me he had travelled from Salt Lake to San Francisco, from San Francisco to Ceylon, from Ceylon to Poonah, toiling, preaching, begging, never fearing for the flesh, but confiding everywhere and always in the protection of God, laboring among Californian miners, among Chinese sailors, among Cingalese farmers, among Bombay teamsters and muleteers, seldom wanting for a shelter, never wanting for a meal. Such is the spirit of the young "Mormon" Elder. Sometimes he is helped forward by a Saint, oftentimes by a stranger and a Gentile, at the worse, he gets employment as a tailor, as a carpenter, as a dockyard laborer. Living on crusts of bread, sleeping beneath lowly roofs, he toils and preaches from town to town, ardent in the doing of his daily task; patient, abstinent, obscure; courting no notice, rousing no debates; living the poor man's life; offering himself everywhere as the poor man's friend. When his task is done, he will preach his way back from the scene of his labor to his pleasant home, to his thriving farm, to his busy mill, in the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

In this "Mormon" city, where every man is an Elder, almost every man is a Priest. Any Saint, therefore, may be called to these missionary toils; and no Eastern slave obeys his master with such swift alacrity as that which is shown by the Saint who is called by Young to start for a distant land.

The glad tidings which men like Dewey and Stenhouse scatter among deck-passengers, dock-men, street-porters, farm-servants, and their fellows, are of a kind which the desolate and the discontented long to hear. They pronounce against the world and the world's ways. They declare the need for a great change, they promise

the poor man merrier times and a brighter home. They offer the starving bread, the houseless roofs, the naked clothes. To the craftsman they promise mills, to the peasant farms. The heaven of which they tell is not placed by them wholly beyond the grave; earth itself is, in their opinion, a part of heaven, and as the earth and all that is in it are the Lord's, they announce that these riches of the earth are the true inheritance of his Saints. The rich, they say, have corrupted the faith of Christ, and the churches of the rich are engaged in the devil's work. They represent Joseph as a pastor of the poor. They suggest that ignorance is a saving virtue, and that lowly people are the favorites of God.

Other churches besides that of the Saints hold some of these gospels; but the "Mormon" preacher is seen to act as though he believed them to be true. Show the young missionary a beggar, an outcast, a thief,—one who is in despair and ready to perish,—and he will act as though he considered himself chosen of God to save that miserable wretch. With men who appear in fine clothes, who dwell in great houses, who dine off silver plate, he has no concern. His task lies in Five Points, not in Madison Square; in Seven Dials, not in Park Lane. The rich, the learned, the polite, have their own creeds and rituals, beyond his power to either mend or mar. They have no need of him, and he never seeks them in their pride. What could he say to them? Would they listen to his promise of a brighter day? Would they care for his paradise of farms and pastures? Passing these worldlings by, as men to whom he has not been sent, the Saint goes lower in the scale of life; seeking out those victims of the world for whom no one but himself appears to care. In the wants and cravings of the poor, he finds an opening for his message. But he does not praise the lowly for being poor; he does not lead them to infer that a state of pauperism is a state of grace, his doctrine is, that riches are good things, and he holds out a promise, which he can back by a thousand examples, that the Saints will become rich by the toil of their

hands and by the blessing of God. To men hungering after lands and houses, the prosperity which he can truly describe as existing in Deseret, and which he warmly invites them to come and share, is a great and potential fact.

Care of the poor is written down strongly in the "Mormon" code of sacred duties. A Bishop's main function is to see that no man in his ward, in his county, is in want of food and raiment; when he finds that a poor family is in need, he goes to his more prosperous neighbor, and in the Lord's name demands from him a sack of wheat, a can of tea, a loaf of sugar, a blanket, a bed; knowing that his requisition will be promptly met. The whole earth is the Lord's, and must be rendered up to him. Elder Jennings, the richest merchant in Salt Lake City, told me of many such requisitions being made upon himself; in bad times, they may come upon him twice or thrice a-day. In case of need, the Bishop goes up to the Tithing Office and obtains the succor of which his parishioners stand in need; for the wants of the poor take precedence of the wants of the Church; but the appeal from personal benevolence to the public fund has seldom to be made. For if a Saint has any kind of store, he must share it with his fellow; if he has bread, he must feed the hungry; if he has raiment, he must clothe the naked. No excuse avails him for neglect of this great duty. The command to sell what we have and give the money to the poor, is to most of us an empty rule; but the "Mormon," like the Arab and the Jew, whose spirit he has had breathed into him, knows nothing of such pious fictions. "Feed my flock," is to him an injunction that admits of no denial, and of no delay.

A special fund is raised for the re-

lief of 'necessitous Saints; and Young himself, the servant of all, discharges in person the troublesome duties of this trust. I went with Bishop Hunter, a good and merry old man, full of work and humor, to the emigrants' corral, to see the rank and file of the new English arrivals; six hundred people from the Welsh hills and Midland shires; men, women, and children; all poor and uncomely, weary, dirty, freckled with the sun, scorbutic from privation, when I was struck by the tender tones of his voice, the wisdom of his counsel, the fatherly solicitude of his manner in dealing with these poor people. Some of the women were ill and querulous; they wanted butter, they wanted tea; they wanted many things not to be got in the corral. Hunter sent for a doctor from the city, and gave orders for tea and butter on the Tithing Office. Never shall I forget the yearning thankfulness of expression which beamed from some of these sufferers' eyes. The poor creatures felt that in this aged Bishop they had found a wise and watchful friend.

Yet the Saints, as a rule, are not poor in the sense in which the Irish are poor; not needy as a race, a body, and a Church; indeed, for a new society, starting with nothing, and having its fortunes to make by labor, they are rich. Utah is sprinkled with farms and gardens; the hill-sides are pictured with flocks and herds; and the capital city, the New Jerusalem, is finely laid out and nobly built. Every man labors with his hand and brain; the people are frugal; their holds cost them nothing; and the wealth created by their industry is great. To multiply flocks and herds, to lay up corn and wheat, is with them to obey the commands of God.

RARE WORKMANSHIP.

(From the Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Telegraph, Jan 24th, 1867)

One of the most curious and rare specimens of pen painting we have ever seen, is that just completed by brother Daniel Graves, of Provo, and intended

for the Paris Exhibition. It is a painting entirely executed by the pen, and measures 4 feet 7 inches in length, by 3 feet 7 inches in breadth. It is a re-

presentation of the blessings of the Twelve Tribes, with the two sons of Joseph, and their signs of heraldry. The inscriptions are written in twenty-one different languages, languages in use for time immemorial before the dawn of the Christian era. They are the Dalmatian, Egyptian (first invented), Doric, Gothic, Franks, Chaldean (said to be the oldest alphabet in existence, and the one from which was inscribed on stone the Ten Commandments—called Mosheim by the Jews), Tien, Irish or Japthean, Heberth XII, Coptic II, Syriac, Norman, alphabet of Julian the Great or Greek XIX, Attic or Greek IV, Armenian IV, Chaldean V, Illyrian, Greek XXII—first small letters ever invented, Nubian, Welch, Armenian, Maeso Gothic, Franco Gallo and Jacobite. Within the border of this remarkable painting, are representations of vases of the most various and fancifully grotesque styles, and throughout the body of the painting are over sixty different

designs, which for ingenuity of execution are really marvellous. The vignette is appropriately the representation of a "Mormon" family engaged in domestic duties and intellectual culture; the women spinning and otherwise employed, the children teaching each other, and the father looking down with protecting eye upon the whole. In the centre is the "Mormon" coat of arms, splendidly executed. The painting will be immediately forwarded to the Paris Exhibition by President Young, as a beautiful specimen of art from Utah. The painting was commenced on the 20th of Dec 1866, and finished on the 4th instant.

At the London Exhibition, Professor Graves took the prize in pen painting for the Life of Christ Illustrated, in which was represented thirty-eight nations and 109 different languages used in its chirographic execution. This valuable painting is now the property of President Young.

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE HELD IN LEICESTER, JANUARY 20TH, 1867.

Meeting opened by singing, at 10 30 a.m.

Prayer by Elder Groesbeck.

The Branch Presidents reported their fields of labor to be in a fair condition.

Elder Groesbeck expressed the joy he felt in his labors among the Saints.

After a few remarks from Elder William Gibson, the morning meeting closed.

Benediction by Elder J. Mellor.

2 30 p.m.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder J. Mellor.

After partaking of the Sacrament, Elder Stephen Hales testified to his knowledge of Joseph Smith being a Prophet of God, and of the joy he felt in this work.

Elder Groesbeck also testified to the work, and exhorted the Saints to diligence and faithfulness, and to live their religion.

Elder William Gibson showed that

the preaching of the word, unaccompanied by the Spirit of God, is ineffectual in bringing men to a knowledge of the truth.

The Authorities of the Church were then presented before the people, and were sustained unanimously.

Elder William Gibson then exhorted the Saints to uphold each other in their various positions.

The meeting closed with benediction by Elder William Gibson.

6 30 p.m.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder Groesbeck.

The time was then occupied by Elder William Gibson, in showing forth the signs that should usher in the second advent of Christ, who was listened to with great attention by the Saints and many strangers who were present. All seemed well satisfied. Benediction by Elder S. Hales.

STEPHEN HALES, President.

J. F. MELLOR, Secretary.

MEMORIAL

(From the Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Telegraph, Jan. 28th, 1867.)

*To the Honorable the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress Assembled*

GENTLEMEN,—We, your Memorialists, the Members of the General Assembly of the "State of Deseret," respectfully state that our peculiarly isolated position, the well-proven inadequacy of a Territorial organization to meet the wants of a numerous and rapidly increasing population, a disposition to lessen governmental expenditures, and an earnest desire to enjoy those inherent, inalienable and Constitutional rights guaranteed to every American citizen, have induced the citizens of Utah to unanimously

and Constitutionally organize a State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, as the "State of Deseret."

Wherefore, your Memorialists most respectfully solicit your Honorable Body to favorably consider this our Petition, and, at as early a day as other important duties will permit, take action admitting the "State of Deseret" into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. And as in duty bound your Memorialists will ever pray.

Adopted by the General Assembly of the "State of Deseret," on the 22nd day of January, A.D. 1867.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

REASONS WHY UTAH SHOULD BECOME A STATE.

UTAH is fully entitled to a State government, and should be immediately admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States.

In support of this proposition, we offer the following reasons:—

1st.—Utah has the requisite number of population, to entitle her to a representative in the national Congress. Many years ago, her estimated population reached nearly one hundred thousand. During the last few years, she has received an accession of many thousands by emigration from the States, and from the old world. Plural marriages, combined with the healthiness of the climate, have augmented the excess of births, over that of deaths, by many thousands annually. While the unparalleled sobriety, peace, good order, good morals, good government, and unexampled contentment, prevailing throughout the Territory, have so won the affections and love of the inhabitants, that but very few, indeed, have migrated to other parts. All these causes, combined, have produced a remarkable increase of population. Most of the

Territories which have been admitted into the Union as States, had less population, at the time of their admission, than Utah. Nebraska, which received a State government, but a few weeks since, has probably not more than one-third of the population of Utah. Want of population, therefore, can no longer be urged, by any member of Congress, as an objection against receiving Utah as a State.

2nd.—Utah should become a State, because she has, by her convention, formed, and by the unanimous voice of the people, adopted a Constitution, republican in form, guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all citizens, irrespective of race or color, and also all other constitutional rights, enjoyed in any of the States. Hence, the form of government, proposed for the future State of Utah, is unobjectional to Congress. Indeed, no one, for a moment, can believe, that the national Legislature would require the loyal citizens of Utah, to adopt a Constitution, or a government, differing from that of the other States. Utah asks for no such peculiarities. She believes, that the civil and religious rights, guaranteed to the already existing States, are abundantly sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious desires of all future States. While Utah seeks no expansion of powers, she is unwilling to accept of any retrenchment of constitutional rights. She claims admission upon terms of perfect equality with the other members of the Union, and has no desire to enter the Union on any other basis. Such being the indisputable facts, if she is debarred of a State government, it will not be, because there is anything lacking in her proposed form of future government.

3rd.—Utah should be admitted into the Union, because the voice of the people is unanimous for admission. At the election, a few years since, in regard to this subject, there was no minority in favor of continuing in a Territorial capacity. When Nebraska polled her 9000 votes in favor of and against a State government, she only had about 100 majority, favoring a change. If so small a majority were sufficient to obtain admission, surely Congress ought not to refuse the unanimous vote of a Territory, containing three times the population of Nebraska.

4th.—Utah is entitled to a State government, because of her age and experience in governmental matters. For the last twenty years, she has been thoroughly drilled, first, in the administration of a provisional State government; and secondly, in all the forms of a government in a Territorial capacity. The proverbial peace, and most excellent order, which have so universally prevailed throughout the Territory, testify loudly in praise of the wisdom of her Legislators and administrators of the law. In no Territory or State have there been so few crimes, and so little disturbance of the public peace. Taxation has been very light, and yet great public improvements have been made. Roads, bridges, public ferries, public buildings, canals, telegraph lines, great numbers of school houses, and a vast number of other public works, have been completed, and yet the finances of the Territory have not been exhausted, nor the treasury emptied. Other Territories around her are deeply in debt, but Utah is solvent, with a surplus on hand for future use. Under good and wholesome laws, and wise and just administrators, over a hundred towns and villages have sprung up, unbounded prosperity has everywhere prevailed, and a dreary desert has been made to blossom as the rose. When a hundred thou-

sand poor people have made themselves comfortable, if not rich, under the most trying and adverse circumstances ; when they have penetrated a savage howling wilderness, upwards of a thousand miles from the abodes of civilized man ; when they have prospered in the midst of untold hardships and privations, and planted the standard of American liberty, upon the very back-bone of the continent ; when their youthful and brave patriots, over 500 in number, have shown their unbounded fidelity to their country's flag, and traversed thousands of miles of deserts, to fight the Mexican foe, and conquer for the American government, the soil of Utah, in addition to an area of country larger than all the northern States ; when they have unflinchingly maintained the possession thereof, for twenty years, and braved the dangers of the tomahawk and scalping knife of the red man, and have established in an immense desert, the most frightful in appearance, a line of permanent settlements some 400 miles in extent, they certainly have manifested, a degree of wisdom and skill in government, far in advance of anything known in modern times. If a people who have accomplished all this, in the incredible short time of twenty years, are not prepared for self-government in a State capacity, then manhood never was ordained for self-government.

5th.—Utah should be admitted as a State, because she has maintained the most unflinching loyalty to the general government and to the Constitution, during the late rebellion. When States were dividing against States, and were withdrawing from the national compact, Utah, instead of receding, earnestly petitioned Congress to be admitted into the Union, that she might bear her share both in soldiers and expense in suppressing the rebellion : but her petition was unheeded, although she voluntarily assumed to pay her proportion of taxes. When James Buchanan was stirred up by two or three corrupt lying demagogues, to send an army against Utah, for the sake of filling the pockets of some unprincipled speculators, did not the Federal Governor of Utah, and hosts of others, undeceive the nation, and prove beyond all controversy that the people of Utah were, in every respect, loyal to the government, and that there was not even a shadow of difficulty, nor the least foundation for the false rumors which had so violently prejudiced the chief Magistrate of the nation? Indeed, from first to last, there has not been a moment, when the people of that mountain Territory have deviated in the least degree from that perfect loyalty which every American citizen owes to his country and government. While other Territories have organized vigilance committees, carrying terror and anarchy throughout the country, involving the lives of both the innocent and the guilty, without law, judge, or jury, Utah has most scrupulously regarded the laws and administered legal justice to all classes or parties, without partiality. While political demagogues and the press have vilified every officer of government, and published falsehoods and slanderous reports by the wholesale, Utah has quietly attended to her own business, and sought to set good and worthy examples of loyalty to the whole nation. The unanimous wishes of a unanimously loyal people should not be disregarded by Congress, but they should be rewarded for their inflexible fidelity with a State government.

6th.—One of the most important reasons why Utah should be rewarded with a State government, is the high degree of elevation to which she has attained in her social relations. Every American State and Territory is, at the present time, cursed with an overflowing flood of prostitution. This great social evil

is a foul loathsome ulcer, eating at the very vitals of the nation. Females, not by thousands merely, but by hundreds of thousands, are being plunged recklessly into this fearful whirlpool of physical and moral death. Religious ministers, moralists, statesmen, and Legislatures, have sought in vain for a remedy. they have given up in despair · they see no possible barrier for the protection of the civilized world from this crying pestilential plague for generations and ages its victims annually have been millions. The grave has opened its yawning vortex, and swallowed up its myriads of infected putrid carcasses, slain in the prime of life ; and yet, as if unsatisfied, every village, town, city, country, and nation, is yearly ravaged by this insatiate monster ; all remedies have failed to put a stop to these wholesale murders. But Utah has found a remedy, not merely in theory, but in actual practice She has revived the divine order of plural marriage, as recorded in the Bible Every woman in the Territory can have, if she chooses, a chance of an honorable marriage And what woman would not infinitely prefer marriage to prostitution, or to the loneliness of a single life ? If the nations of Christendom had not abolished this Bible institution, and adopted the heathenish practice of Pagan Rome, and forbade men by anti-Scriptural laws, from practicing this most virtuous order, there would have been a chance for every woman to have had a lawful husband and a lawful father for her children , and rare, indeed, would have been the cases, where a woman would prefer a life of infamy and death, to that of marriage Rigid laws, restricting men to one wife, have left millions of unprotected homeless females without hope

In London alone there are over two hundred thousand more females than males The monogamic laws of the land compel this number to remain single or be plunged into all the miseries of the social evil while the Bible institution would have provided for them all to be happy wives and honored mothers ; and thus they would have honorably fulfilled the end of their creation An excess of females exists in many of the American cities, and States ; and prostitution is proportionately on the increase and yet there are millions of men whose wealth and circumstances would permit them to support large families of wives and children, if this part of the Bible had not been suppressed by unjust and unconstitutional laws

Utah has assumed her constitutional right to return in practice to the divine oracles, and already the rich fruits resulting therefrom are abundantly manifest. Prostitution and houses of ill-repute are unknown in the Territory. Every female who wishes marriage can enjoy that high and elevated position Utah has admirably succeeded in suppressing the social evil, by placing marriage within the reach of all. In this noble, heavenly work, she has exalted the virtue and morals of the people, far above the surrounding Territories and States, and thus won for herself everlasting honors, and should be entitled to the praise and thanks of all Christendom If the American nation had practiced this divine institution, how many millions of homeless females would now be rejoicing as happy wives and mothers ! how many millions would have been rescued from a life of infamy and premature death ! Will not the nation be accountable for the millions murdered by those most dangerous wholesale poisoning institutions, when it was within their power to have prevented and rescued the fair sex from this dreadful, suicidal, obnoxious evil ? When a remedy, fraught with such beneficial and infinitely important consequences, has been successfully carried into happy operation, the nation should testify

its gratitude by immediately granting the reward of a State government, and recommending the speedy adoption of the same high state of morals and unsullied virtue, in all the sister States of the Union

A few questions here will not be out of place Who was it that conquered from Mexico, the vast regions of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, the western portions of New Mexico and Colorado? They were the brave patriotic citizens of Utah, in the service of the United States Who first discovered the golden treasures of California, and turned the key to the rich mines and inexhaustible resources of the great Pacific slope? They were the people of Utah—the conquerors of the soil. Who led the van and pioneered the way into the trackless deserts of the great interior, and laid a broad and permanent foundation for the settlement of a vast region, hitherto unexplored by civilized man? They were the hardy, resolute, and enterprising people of Utah Who founded a vast store-house—an immense granery, on the arid soil of the Rocky mountain district, from which Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and all the inland mining regions, draw their most important elements of existence, and without which these vast regions would still have been uninhabitable solitudes? They were the peaceable agriculturists of Utah? Who have established the greatest number of common schools in proportion to their population, of all the States and Territories of the American Union? They are the people of Utah—the lovers of education and science. Who established the first printing press to disseminate news and intelligence among the extensive settlements of the Great Basin? They were the Utonians—first and foremost in all useful enterprises for the enlightenment of the people. If Utah, then, has so nobly distinguished herself, in patriotism, in loyalty to the government, in developing the agricultural resources of the great interior, in extending her settlements and succoring the dependant populations of the mining regions, in laying a broad foundation for general education, in exalting the virtues and morals of the people,—if she has, at the same time, manifested a superior skill in statesmanship and wise legislation, promoted peace by a judicious administration of the laws, exercised governmental powers to the entire satisfaction of law-abiding citizens, and preserved a whole Territory from the deathly influence of the social evil,—she is most undeniably worthy to take her place in the great constellation of stars which illuminate the political heavens of our great western hemisphere.

O P.

Elder F. D. Richards tenders his grateful acknowledgments to Hon. W. H. Hooper, Delegate to Congress from Utah, for Public Documents, Congressional Globe, &c., and desires to assure the Hon. Delegate, that numbers of his personal friends, this side the Atlantic, entertain a deep interest in his welfare, and wish him every reasonable success in his very trying and difficult situation

We are happy to learn, by letter from Chicago, under date of Feb 18th, that President Brigham Young, jun., had arrived safely at that place He expects to secure a passage on one of the steamers of the Cunard line for Liverpool, and will most probably arrive within a few days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WALES

CARMARTHEN CONFERENCE

Carmarthen, Feb. 7, 1867

Elder Pratt.

Dear Brother,—I think it my duty to give you a brief report of the Carmarthen Conference, of my own feelings, of the Saints, and of the prospects of the future, in this part of the world. First, I will give a brief account of my labors in the ministry, since I arrived in Liverpool on the 28th of July, 1865. On the evening of the next day, at the Liverpool Office, I was appointed by President Daniel H. Wells to labor in South Wales, under the direction of Elder William D. Williams. On my arrival in Merthyr Tydfil, the 5th of August, I was appointed to labor in that Conference, under the direction of Elder William S. Phillips, that being my former residence. I was received with warm feelings by the Saints, relatives, and old friends. I labored there, in company with Elder Barry Wride, until the 20th of February, 1866. At this date, the late Elder Abel Evans sent me to labor in this Conference, with Elder John Evans, who emigrated to Zion last spring. On the 11th of March, at the Swansea Conference, Elder Abel Evans sent me, in company with Elder Elias Morris, through Swansea and Merthyr Conferences, to be at the Merthyr District Conference on the 25th of the same month, at which place President B. Young, jun., and yourself were present, when I was appointed to take the Presidency of this Conference. Since that time, I have preached and counselled among the people, with all the wisdom that I could command; and I am happy to say, that I have been blessed with the good Spirit of the Lord, and with the confidence of the Saints, for which I feel thankful, hoping that I will be able to finish my mission satisfactorily to the Lord and his servants, and to the Saints among whom I have labored.

We emigrated from this Conference last year, 27 adults and 10 children, all of whom arrived at their destined

home, except one little girl, two years old, who died in the States, thus I have learned by letters sent back to their relatives and friends. Since that time we have baptized thirty-two, two of whom were in the Church years ago, and were cut off. The most of these will be ready to emigrate in 1868, and I think one-half of this Conference will, by that time, be ready. Some of the brethren sold out last fall, ready for 1867, but now they intend to deposit their money in the Liverpool Office ready for the following year. As you have already got the Statistical Report of the Conference for last year, I will not add any remarks respecting it. The majority of the Saints are feeling well, and are determined to work their way from this land of oppression, where they have to labor almost day and night for their living, and a poor living at that. There is quite a number of people, through this Conference, who believe the testimony of the Saints of God, but they are afraid of their tyrannical masters, or if they join the Saints, of being turned out of employment, others are afraid of losing their good name with the noble of this world, for the want of faith in the God of heaven, I find many people having such frivolous excuses to keep them out of this Church, exposing themselves to perish with the wicked, while if they would rely on the promises of God, they would have strength according to their day, and wisdom as they need it, for there is nothing more plain to the honest truth-seeker, than the wonderful work which God revealed to the earth through Joseph Smith, the Prophet. I often hear people talking about the unity of feeling there is among the Latter-day Saints, and how willing they are to obey Brigham Young, and to go even to the ends of the earth to preach, and assist each other to gather, &c.

There has been much preaching through these parts, and many hundreds have been baptized and gathered to Zion. We still do our best to enlighten the people, and warn them of

the judgments of God that are, and which will come upon the nations of the earth.

With love and regards to yourself and all the Elders in the Office, and ever praying for your happiness and comfort, I remain your brother in the Gospel,

R. J. DAVIS

NORTH WALES CONFERENCE.

Bagillt, Feb. 25, 1867.

Elder Pratt

Dear Brother,—I embrace with much pleasure the present opportunity of giving you a brief account of this Conference, where I have had the honor to labor and preside since the last General Council in Birmingham. This Conference is very extensive, as you are aware that the Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire Conferences were united, and called North Wales Conference, under the presidency of Elder Griffith Roberts, from the Valley. As regards the Priesthood, we are united in all things, and are trying, to the best of our abilities, to carry out his instructions among the Saints. The majority of the Saints are a good people, and are willing to do the best they can for the advancement of the work of God. We baptized three adult persons last week.

Last Sunday we had our Council meeting at this place, (Bagillt,) and had the pleasure of having the presence of our worthy brethren from the Valley with us, namely, John Parry and Griffith Roberts. Many good and interesting instructions were given by them, to the full satisfaction of all the Saints. These men of God have done much good in Wales, since they came from Zion, in preaching, visiting, and awakening the Saints and Priesthood to their duties, and have brought many into the Church who had gone astray. We feel thankful to the Lord and his servants, for sending such good men to teach us the way of salvation. All the Saints are highly gratified with these men, and often say that God has placed the right men in the right places.

Brother G. Roberts has over-exerted himself in travelling and preaching, and I am sorry to tell you that he has been very ill for four weeks, being

confined to his bed for three weeks. Through the blessing of God and the prayer of faith, he is now much better: he was able to preach, and to sing to us last Sunday at our meetings. President John Parry has taken him with him to Merthyr this morning, for a change of air, and to stay there with him, for a time, until he further recovers.

I am glad to say that many of the Saints who emigrated last spring, have sent good letters from Utah to their relations and friends. We are preaching in houses in different places, and in some places we get full houses. Many died about this country last year, by cholera, the majority of them having been opposers and bitter enemies of the work of God.

May the Lord bless us, that we may be faithful to the end, and keep us and our children from the powers of darkness; and may the time soon come for us to be gathered to the land of Zion, is the wish of my heart.

Ever praying the Lord to bless you, and all in the cause of truth, I remain your brother in the Church of God,

THOMAS P. GREEN.

Elder John Parry, President of the Welsh District, in a letter addressed to President F. D. Richards, dated Feb. 21st, writes as follows:—

"I counselled the brethren to visit their neighbors; one old brother, by so doing, told a lady that belonged to some of the sects, that if she would ask the Lord for wisdom and knowledge, that he would reveal unto her whether we were the right Church or not. She did so; and in a night vision an angel of the Lord appeared to her, dressed in white robes, and told her that this was the Church of Jesus Christ, and commanded her and her family to be baptized for the remission of their sins. She asked him were any of the other sects right? No, not one of them, said he, and the vision was closed. She came four miles to meeting, when I was there at Christmas, and her husband with her. She told some of the Saints that she and her family would come into the Church."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

REPORTED MURDER OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Sir Roderick L. Murchison makes the following sad communication to a contemporary.—“Sir,—With profound grief, which I am sure will be shared in by the nation at large, I transmit to you the following letter from Dr. Kirk, the former companion of Livingstone, and now Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, addressed to the assistant secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. If the detailed accounts which are on the way to myself should arrive before Monday, they will be communicated to the society on the evening of that day. It appears that my lamented friend had crossed the Lake Nyassa to its western side, and was there attacked by the same treacherous people, the Mazite, a branch of the Kaffir race, described by him in his last book of travels. It may be as well to state that the nine Johanna-men who escaped, and on whose evidence alone we at present have to rely, are natives of the Comoro Islands. If this cruel intelligence should be substantiated, the civilized world will mourn the loss of as noble and lion-hearted an explorer as ever lived. —I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Royal Geographical Society, 15, Whitehall-place. RODERICK L. MURCHISON.”

HURRICANE IN THE GULF OF TOULON—Toulon, March 2.—A very violent hurricane has swept over the Gulf of Lyons, causing the loss of the iron-clad *Couronne* on the Hyeres Isles. Several of her crew perished.

DREADFUL STEAMSHIP CASUALTIES.—**GREAT LOSS OF LIFE**—The steamer *City of Bath*, from Boston for Savannah, was burned at sea, off Cape Hatteras, on Sunday the 17th of February. Four of the crew arrived at Charleston on Thursday, and it is believed that 22 persons were lost, being all on board but the four known to have been rescued.—The Mississippi steamer *David White*, plying between New Orleans and Louisville, was blown up near Columbia, Arkansas, on the same day, and 38 persons are known to have been killed, and 19 wounded. There are 65 passengers missing, whose names are unknown, as the books were lost.

MEXICO—**VICTORY BY THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN**—New York, March 3.—Intelligence received here from Mexico, announces that the Emperor Maximilian took the field on the 19th ultimo. He moved northward with 6000 men, and routed Carrvajal, killing or capturing the whole of the latter's forces.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT ACCRINGTON—**NINE LIVES LOST**—A fire broke out on March 2, at Accrington, in a reed maker's shop, over which was an infant school. The rapidity of the flames was such, that it became impossible to rescue all the children. Nine perished by the devouring element, and a few others were injured, though but slightly. This sad calamity has cast a sorrowful gloom over the inhabitants of that vicinity.

THE CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that letters have been received from Massowah up to the 14th of January. Mr. Flad, who had been there since the end of the preceding October, had made several attempts to communicate with King Theodorus, but all his messengers had been intercepted. Intelligence, however, had arrived from the interior, reporting that the royal army was hard pressed by the rebels on all sides, and that the captives had been so utterly neglected, that had it not been for the timely assistance of the artisans at Gaffat, who sent them a supply of money to procure the necessaries of life, they must have died of starvation. Whether this neglect was wilful or not on the part of the king, does not appear to be well ascertained, although it was apprehended that his majesty was preparing some new kind of torture for the unfortunate victims.

The American House of Representatives, after a warm debate concerning the suppression of Protestant worship in Rome, has decided to discontinue the American legation in that city, and will hereafter be represented there only by a consul.

NEW YORK, MARCH 3.—Congress has passed the bill for the military government the South and the tenure of office bill over the President's veto

DEATH OF ARTEMUS WARD.—Southampton, March 6. Mr. Browne, "Artemus Ward," the American author and humorist, died this evening, at Radley's Hotel, where he had been staying for some time. Although Mr. Browne had no relatives in this country, he had made hosts of friends in London, who manifested the greatest anxiety for his recovery, and will mourn his loss.

DIED:

ELLIS —In Paris, Richland Co., Utah, Charles Ellis, formerly of Bristol, England, aged 55 years
 SIX —March 6th, 1867, at Liverpool, Samuel W. Richards, son of William and Janet Sim, aged 14 years —*DESERET NEWS*, please copy
 HALL—Feb 5th, 1867, at Radcliffe, Elder Charles Hall, son of Samuel and Catharine Hall, of consumption, aged 18 years and 4 months —*DESERET NEWS*, please copy
 SOUTHWORTH —Feb, 2dth, 1867, at Leyland Moss, Silvester Southworth, aged 77 years He was baptized under the hands of President H. C. Kimball, while on his first mission to this land.

P O E T R Y.

—O—

On the death of Albert W. Giles, formerly of Southampton, England, late of Springville, Utah county. Died Dec 17th, 1866

As when the vivid lightning streaks
 Its fiery pathway front on high,
 Or when the crashing thunder breaks
 With startling terrors through the sky;

So was the stroke which lately laid
 Our good and youthful brother low,
 Cast o'er his friends a gloomy shade,
 And fill'd his parents hearts with woe

E'en though the storm clouds gather'd o'er,
 In terrible and dark array,
 'Twas fondly hoped the threatening shower
 Would only frown and pass away.

But no, the flood of sorrow fell,
 And many a cherished hope was drown'd;
 And anguish, more than tongue can tell,
 Still lacerates the cureless wound

"The cureless wound" No, 'tis not so!
 Behold the "Bow of Promise" high,
 That all who keep the Gospel law,
 Though dead shall never truly die.

He is but gone behind the veil,
 Where myriads like himself have passed,
 But who o'er death will soon prevail,
 And reap a rich reward at last

Then let his parents check their grief,
 He is but gone awhile before;
 His friends in this find sweet relief,—
 They'll meet him where death comes no more

Then what pure triumphant joy,
 Will pervade the ransom'd throng!
 What happiness without alloy,
 Where all can sing the victor's song!

Springville, Dec 23rd, 1866

WILLIAM CLEGG

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LIVERPOOL:

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG, JUN , 42, ISLINGTON.

LONDON:

FOR SALE AT THE LATTER-DAY³ SAINTS' BOOK DEPOT, 30, FLORENCE STREET, ISLINGTON
 AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.